NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BRENETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

SPROB M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND MA .SEAT STS

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-RICHARD III.-DEATE

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-METAMORA-LIT BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street. HORKYMOON ORE THOUSAND MILLIPERS WASTED. CRIMSON GRIMES.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Too Late FOR

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Road to Ruin-BY. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Midnight Watch

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Willow Coper. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Ethiopian

E WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

OSROUS, 37 Bowery-Equipotrian Extertainments. GEORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvand's Panonama or

HELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, 530 Broadway. OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

New York, Saturday, April 30, 1853.

Notice to the Public.

These of our subscribers who are so unfor be compelled, between now and Tuesday, to move their shold goods had better leave the street and numbe of their new places of residence with our clerks. Amids the confusion of a change a newspaper is indispensable.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. U. S. M. steamship Arctic, Captain Luce, will b this port to-day, at twelve o'clock M., for Liverpool. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York Herald will be received at the following places Europe:-LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street
LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street PARIS-Livington, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque The European mails will close in this city at ten and a half o'elock.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half past nine e'clock this morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.

Mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD

The United States mail steamship Crescent City, Cap Sain McGowan, will leave this port, at two o'clock this af. seen, for Aspinwall,

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock. The NEW YORK WHERLY HERALD, California edition, with

the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock this morning.

Bingle copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Our Sunday Double Sheet,

In order to meet the wants of advertisers, and th requirements of the public, we shall issue another double

The News.

Our columns to-day contain a variety of very interesting information from Washington. The artiele from the Union-the supposed organ of the administration-rather defends the seizure of the Mesilla Valley by Governor Lane, and denies that he has either usurped power or annexed Mexican territory. Should General Pierce take the same view of the matter, the thousands of office seekers who are so exceedingly anxious to serve their coun try, will probably have an opportunity of so doing. Santa Anna is represented as being uncompromisingly hostile to this country, and this little coup d'état of Governor Lane will afford him a fine opportunity of once more prevailing upon the Mexican soldiers to confront, for a brief period, the unerring rifles of the American sharp shooters. The affair looks ominous, very.

According to our despatches, the cabinet yes terday discussed the merits of the tost of candidate for foreign missions, but decided on no appointments rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Expectant are said to have become remarkably nervous, partic plarly those who have had an opportunity of examining their hotel bills. Dr. John C. Calhoun, a son of the lamented South Carolinian, it is understood will be appointed as Secretary of Legation to France er Spain. The New York Post Office appointments are in a transition state. The owners of the Garay grant have presented a strong protest against the oo contract. See telegraphic despatches, and the gossip attached thereto, for a variety of curious and entertaining intelligence, to which we have no room to more particularly refer.

The European mails brought by the steamship Canada reached this city about midnight from Bos ton. Upon a general, though hasty, examination of our foreign letters and files of papers we find that the resumé of the news published by telegraph in yesterday's paper, was very complete. We, however, rive a full account of the reception of Mrs. Stowe, at Liverpool, together with such other details as are of interest to the general reader.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia yesterday made a presentment fastening the Rink murder upon Spring, and recommending the discharge of Jerome Eckert, whom they believe innocent. Sentence of death was passed by the Court upon John Capie and Carson Emmos, convicted of the murder of Soohan.

Several amendments to the liquor law were yes terday adopted by the Massachusetts House of Reatives in committee of the whole. Among presentatives in committee of the waster them was one making the owner of a building in which liquor shall be unlawfully vended liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for a first offence, and for a second three menths imprisonment in the House of Correction, in addition to the fine.

Philanthropists will be pleased to learn that some thing is about to be done for the relief of the benighted inhabitants of the southwestern corner of Massachusetts, commonly known as Boston Corner Until a few years ago these isolated beings were almost unknown, and were entirely unclaimed by any State. The boundary lines of New York and Connecticut clearly established that they did not belong to either of those commonwealths; add to which, they were absolutely cut off from all intercourse with Massachusetts by that impassable peak known as the Hoosic Mountain. Her jurisdiction was not extended over them in any shape, even the collection of taxes. In fact, they were completely isolated, and their whereabouts ould not probably have ever been discovered ha, 4 it not been for the construction of the Western. or A bany and Boston Railroad, the explorations and excay stions for which exhumed and brought them upon the face of the civilized portion of the earth. The uner wiable situation of these people has at length attracted , the attention of some of the members of the Massacl usetts House of Representatives, who sve reported a bill to that Lod authorizing th

comion of their little territory to the State of New York. Should the bill pass, it will be necessary should receive the assent of both Congress and the New York Legislature, in order to give validity to the cession, and unless this assent should be given in two years the act will become void. Son

should be done for these people.

Some pretty strong speeches were made at the meeting of the Anti-slavery Society of the New England Methodist Conference, at Ipswich, Mass. the other evening. See the synopsis of the proceed

The committee appointed by the Legislature to examine the alleged frauds of the managers of the Art Union met yesterday at the Astor House, but the petitioners' counsel not being ready to proceed with the case, the investigation was adjourned over until Monday morning at eleven o'clock.

The remains of Mr. James Rauveau, a veteran soldier of the war of 1812, were interred with military honors by his surviving comrades, yesterday He was buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

A veteran of seventy-four years, named Samuel G.

Woodbridge, was run over, and instantly killed, by a railroad train, near Reading, Mass., on Thursday. We learn from Halifax that the crew of the ship Winchester are now undergoing trial for out rages committed at sea upon the female passengers, of which mention has already been made. Three of the parties have been discharged, upon the plea that they were not British subjects.

A despatch from Cleveland announces the bruta murder of another woman. The victim, it appears, resided alone, and her house having been closed for several days, it was broken open, when the body was discovered in a horribly mangled condition and the throat cut. The frequency of these revolting crimes would almost warrant the supposition that the mania for murdering females is contagious. We elsewhere give an account of a villanous attempt by a man to take the life of a woman by hurling her down precipiee, in Ulster county, last Sunday.

Three women and a boy perished by the burning of a hotel in Rochester, early yesterday morning Nothing but a few charred bones of the victims were discovered among the ruins, after the flames

Albany is believed to be infested with a gang of the most desperate and heartless incendiarie Scarcely a night passes that the torch is not applied to one or more buildings, and during the progress of the flames the miscreants generally manage to pillage the neighboring premises or pick the pockets of the by-standers. The Mayor offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of the villians.

Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have caused the destruction of a cotton factory, together with many other buildings, at Pawtucket, R. I., on Thursday evening.

Advices from Newfoundland declare that the seal fishery season has been the most successful ever known. Animals to the number of a quarter of million have already been obtained.

The pavers in the employ of the New York corpo ration held a meeting last night, and determined to memorialize the Common Council for an advance of wages of from twelve shillings to two dollars a

In addition to a great number of advertisement to day's inside pages contain City, Police, Court, Theatrical, Railroad and Canal Intelligence; Details of the Horrible Railroad Accident in Michigan; the recent Conflagration in Boston; Interesting Letter from Nicaragua; Proceedings of the Art Union Investigating Committee; New Hotels, and the Arproaching Season at the Watering Places; Trade Meetings; Commercial Reviews, and a great variety of paragraphs relating to matters of every descrip

Peace Among the Nations-The Grand Po sition and Destiny of these United Stat

The prophet Isaiah has predicted that the time will come when there will be a universal millenium among the various nations and races of men and animals inhabiting the face of the earth-that happy epoch when men shall beat their "swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks," and shall cease the dirty work of cutting each others throats at the bidding of their masters. The transcendental philosophers and spirit rappers of these latter days second the motion of the prophet, and tell us there is a "good time coming." The universal peace societies are exultant at the auspicious signs of the times. As in the days, the golden days of King Solomon and Augustus Casar, there is a general peace prevailing throughout the world, (with so ceptions which we shall presently recapitulate.) and gold is more plentifully supplied to New York and London than it ever was, in all its

glory, to Jerusalem or to Rome. We say that peace prevails in the four quarters of the globe. The revolutionary elements of Europe appear to have utterly wasted their energies in the disastrous convulsions of 1848-'49. The Continent is quiet even to extraordinary dulness. The emeute at Milan was suppressed in a massacre—the Montenegrine war is ended-the entente cordiale between England and France has been restored by a deputation of London merchants to Louis Napoleon-Austria and Prussia are as quiet as the strong hand of all-powerful despotion can make them-Italy is paralyzed, and prostrate at the feet of Radetsky and the Pope-Hungary is cut up into fragments-everything in the politics of the Continent is stale, stupid, dull and heavy, excepting the interesting negotiations pending between the agents of the haughty Czar and the apparently doomed, but courageous Sultan of Turkey. Thus much for Europe. But for the enterprising and indefatigable Nicholas. in pushing forward the Anglo-Saxon idea of expansion and annexation, the affairs of the Continent would be like the sluggish, bitter waters of the Dead Sea, scarcely stirred into a ripple

by the passing winds. In Asia there appears to exist the same general torpor, notwithstanding the still continuing liberating expeditions of the British armice among the heathen nations around them, and notwithstanding the progress of those ludicrous revolutionary movements in the midst of the Central Flowery Kingdom. True, the Holy Land is still the bone of contention between Christians and infidels, with some prospect in the future of the revival of the Crusades on a small scale; and there is said to be a rupture natching between the Schah of Persia and Queen Victoria, at the instigation of Russia: but, upon the whole, the condition of Western Asia and the Far East is that of inglorious, ex-

traordinary, and monotonous peace. The affairs of Africa are exceedingly flat. The progress making in the suppression of the slave trade, and the quiet prosperity of Liberia, are satisfactory evidences of the prevalence of practical benevolence and humanity in that section; but the style in which her Britannic Majesty's Rifle Rangers are "carrying the war into Africa," among the Kaffirs, and the adjacent black barbarians, affords a striking commentary upon the specious but hypocritical negro philanthropy of the Duchess of Sutherland, the Stafford House, and the House of Commons. But Algiers is finally reduced, Morocco is quieted, Egypt is asleep, and the Cape of Good Hope is but the theatre of another Florida war. There is but little stirring in the war line of any special importance

or interest in Africa.

from the Polar regions to Cape Horn, is just now, and promises to be for a thousand years to ome, the most interesting quarter of the "tobe. But even here the universal epidemic of peace is predominant. The fishery question, and the uano question, have been temporarily settledafter a little blowing and a little tip-toeing." like Sam Houston's description of the misunderstanding between the two green turtles-and without bloodshed, and without any material loss of codfish, red herring or guano, on either side. The Cuban fillibusters appear to be completely cooled down; while Caravajal, the vagrant liberator of the Rio Grande, is in limbo. The late warlike proceedings in various parts of Central America have been reduced to the arbitration of peaceful diplomacy pro tem. Over the whole of belligerent South Americawhere Presidential elections, annually or semiannually, for a quarter of a century, have been carried at the point of the bayonet-there is a pretty general peace, excepting among the bloody factions of Buenos Ayres, and the remnants of the Argentine Confederation. Even in Mexico, where peace since 1824 has been but a passing interval of a few days between one revolution and another, the work of mutual butchery has been by common consent suspended to welcome the return to power of the greatest butcher of them all. A very little speck of war hangs over the boundary dispute of New Mexico, but that, we suppose, will be eccommodated without another invasion. Such are the prevailing peaceful relations

now subsisting among the various nations of the four quarters of the globe. And it is at this happy conjuncture of events that the present administration enters upon the business of our international affairs. Yet Gen. Pierce has a complicated, delicate and difficult line of operations before him. The curious, suspicious and critical condition of things in Mexico, call at once for the exercise of the closest vigilance, promptitude and sagacity to circumvent the self-evident designs of England, France, and Spain; our first duty is to prevent Mexico from becoming a dependency of any European power, or a protectorate of any Holy Alliance. Our next duty is to secure from Mexico such concessions by treaty as will guarantee to her our support and protection against any outside encroachments upon her national independence or her soil. And then there is that inexplicable catalogue of foreign entanglements to be righted. in which the last administration has involved us, between England and the States of Central America. That is another delicate piece of work, unless the best way of undoing this Gordian knot should be found by our Cabinet and Major Borland to be to cut it in twain. And there is every reason to predict that the solution for Central America will be to cut loose from an alliance of joint protection and neutrality with England, and to set up in deed and in practice the long-neglected Monroe doctrine. Cuba we can trust to "manifest destiny;" but still we shall have to overcome, with patience, firmness and magnanimity, not only the prejudices of Spain and the Spaniards, but the jealousies and

immediate interests of England and France. The peaceful condition of Europe, too, will only render the quiet and satisfactory settlement of our unsettled accounts with Mexico. Central America, and the West India islands, including Hayti, the more difficult and delicate. With Europe in a blaze of war, on the other hand, the work of "manifest destiny" and the Monroe doctrine would be comparatively easy of accomplishment. But, peace or war, the present attitude of this great republic among the nations demands at once the inauguration of a foreign policy, especially in reference to our immediate neighbors, more positive, more direct, and more American, than the retrograding neutrality of General Taylor's cabinet and

The spirit of the age, the character of the American people, the tendencies of our institutions, are not backward, but forward; and anvthing rather than the sacrifice of our national rights, or honor, or of our obligations to ourselves or our neighbors, will be sanctioned by the voice of the nation. But a firm, unshrinking front, upon the broad platform of national honor and strict justice to republican principles, as against the monarchical principles of Europe, will secure, in good time, all that we desire, and without war. But, at all hazards. we should cease to exist upon English concessions in regard to our independent neighbors. We are strong enough to act independently, at least with them. The prevailing peace may be auspicious of good things-it would be a pity to disturb it, with such splendid transactions as are now resulting from the gold mines of California and Australia. But it was war that gave us California-it was war that gave us our national independence. And, peace or war. there can be no millenium on this continent, short of the practical enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

The country expects the administration to do its whole duty, demanding nothing but that which is right and fair, and submitting to no humiliating concessions, peace or war. In a word, upon our foreign affairs the country demands, and we look for a firm, progressive. and entirely American administration.

THE "UNTERRIFIED DEMOCRACY "-FAMILY JARS-FUTURE PROSPECTS .- The whig party is dispersed-it is broken up, killed, wounded, and missing-in a word, as a national party it has ceased to exist for a time. In behalf of the victorious democracy, General Pierce may proudly exclaim, with Robinson Crusoe :-

"I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute." But notwithstanding the democratic party are in the full plenitude of power and the spoils. we doubt whether, in a single solitary State in the Union, there is perfect democratic harmony. Nay, more-we doubt whether there is a single State of all the thirty-one, in which there is not a split or a feud, or a factious or personal quarrel, in the church. It is the "happy family," to be sure, but full of wranglings and bitterness, from personal jealousies and envy and the rivalry for place and power among various petty squads of dirty and intriguing

For example: The temperance question has occasioned a sort of split in the party, in Maine - some Puritanical principle in that-Edmund Burke is regarded as the cornerstone of a schism in New Hampshire-that's altogether personal. The old hunkers, or national democracy, and the coalitionists of Massachusetts regard each other with icy coldness and jealousy-that's pretty much a contest between the old and the young ones for the plunder. Barnum and the temperance question are so mixed up with the politics of Rhode Island and Connecticut that they defy solution; but The long extended continent of America, whether on the side of Barnum or against him,

t'e democracy of these two little States appear to be irresistible. The state of affairs among the brethren in New York needs no recapitulation here; but the smoke is clearing away, and we shall soon be able to report whether the hard shells are still alive, or swallowed up, body and breeches, by the soft shells. In New Jersey Commodore Stockton is, de facto, the Emperor, although his subjects are evidently disposed to symptoms of rebellion. In Pennsylvania, the personal disagreement between Mr. Buchanan and Gen. Cameron still keeps up a little wrangling among the rank and file, all over the State, though Cameron is down full length upon his back. In Maryland, they are shaping out a squabble between the Old Fogies and Young America. In Virginia, there is an uncomfortable rivalry between Senators Hunter and Mason-between Henry A. Wise and ex-Governor Floyd-between Old Virginia and New Virginia-between the East and the West-of a very complex and interesting character. As to the Old North State, we are not aware whether ex-Minister Saunders and Secretary Dobbin have agreed to hitch horses together, or not. The late terrible civil war between the Union democrats and secessionists in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, is not yet ended. Where is Gov. Cobb? where is Colonel Clemens? where is Gen. Foote? and why was Mr. Downs. of Louisians, not returned to the United States Senate tastead of Mr. Siidell Between the Benton and anti-Benton parties of Missouri, there is a war of extermination-no quarter-war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. And there is a ridiculous imitation of this fight between Senators Bright and Pettit, of Indiana, altogether about the spoils. In Ohio, the dissensions between the Miamies and Sawbucks promise to give considera ble embarrassment, in a year or two, to the

masses of the "fierce democracie." In fact, from Maine to California, between the elf-constituted chiefs of the party and their followers, there is anything but harmony. For the present, they are bound together by the "cohesive power of the public plunder" and the strong hand of the administration. But, after the spoils shall have been all divided out, and when the numerous disappointed expectants discover that not only the loaves and fishes, but that even the twelve baskets of fragments, are eaten up, there will be some gnashing of teeth. Then nothing but the stout platform of great popular measures-of foreign policy and domestic reform-can save the present cumbersome democratic party from falling to pieces, from the simple laws of political gravitation. Gen. Pierce seems to be aware of this; and to his hands are confided not only the destinies of his party, but the policy of the government, for, perhaps, twenty years to come. But we are not yet in sight of land. Meanwhile the whigs are keeping quiet.

MAY MORNING .- Monday will be a sad day in New York. Old homes are to be abandoned and new ones tried. There will be few places like home for the next week. But the saddes and most melancholy sight in the general change will be seen at the Post Office, and in the Custom House. The new Collector, the new Postmaster, the new Surveyor, the new Naval Officer, and the new Navy Agent, will on that day step into their new houses, and, like close-fisted landlords, turn out the old tenants upon the political world, as if they were so many old and worn-out brooms. Alas alack-a-day!

The Steam Yacht North Star.

cursion to Europe has excited a general feeling of interes in the vessel, we are induced to republish our description

The North Star was built under the immediate super vision of her owner, whose principal object has been to combine beauty of model with strength and durability and although connoisseurs in naval architecture bespeal for her a speed equal to any of our sea steamers, yet is has not been so much the design of her owner to produce the fastest vessel afloat, as a poble specimen of American mechanical skill. She is 260 feet on the keel, 270 feet on the spar deck, 38 feet breath of beam, 12 8 inches between decks, 7 feet 6 inches between main and spar decks, making her whole depth 28 feet 6 inches. Her keel, of white oak, is 15 inches sided by 14 inches wide, stem and stern posts of the same aterial, with double aprons, and inner posts of live oak, bolted through with 1% copper bolts, deadwoods of white oak, and thirteen inches through, fastened with 11/4 inch copper bolts, in the most substantial manner. The floor bers are sided twelve inches, and moulded thirteen inches, being placed close together, and bolted through sideways with 13 inch bolts. The main kelsons, of which there are five rows, extending the entire length of the ship, are of white oak, sided fifteen in hes by thirty-two nches deep, the first tier being fastened with two copper bolts 1% inches in diameter, through every floor tim the upper tiers secured to the lower one with large iron bolts. The bed upon which the engine rests, is composed of four rows of kelsons, two feet two inches by five fee deep, secured by iron screw bolts, driven from the bettom before the vessel was planked. The outside planking, of white-oak, 3% inches thick, increasing to five inches, is secured with copper bolts and locust trenails, there being 32 000 of the latter driven through and wedged upon both sides. There are six bilge streaks on the inside of the ship, covering the floor heads and futtocks 12 by 14 inches. fastened to the timbers with iron bolts, and bolted edge-

ways between every frame.

The ceiling is of six inch yellow pine, and bolted in the same manner as the bilge streaks, forming one substantial mass of timber fourteen feet in depth. The lower deck clamps, on which the beams rest, are seven inches thick, ghly fastened with iron bolts driven from the out ide, and riveted on the inside.

There are forty five deck beams in the lower deck, with carlines between, sided fifteen inches and moulded four-teen inches, with lodging and bosom knees of white oak, and a large hanging knee on each end. The waterways on top of the lower deck are composed of three pieces, extending the whole length of the ship, thoroughly bolted, making this deck sufficiently strong to stand any reasonable strain. The clamps to support the main deck are of yellow pine, six inches thick and fourteen inches wide, of two widths. This deck is securely kneed in the same manner as the lower one. The stanchions, which extend from the floor timbers to the lower deck beams, have a large bolt passing through them, and are continued on to the upper decks, thus connecting the deck with the bot tom of the ship. The lower and main deck plank are of white pine, three by five inches, the upper or spar deck

extending the entire length of the ship. The machinery is from the Allaire Works. She will be propelled by two lever beam engines; cylinder, 60 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet; diameter of wheel*, 34 feet. Her poilers, of which she has four, are 24 feet long, 10 feet diameter, 11% feet front, 11 feet high, with single return

Her cabins will be furnished in a style of elegance equal to some of our first class steamers, and will com-bine, at the same time, all that is required to insure comfort. The ceiling is ornamented with chaste and beautiful designs, in water colors, and the panelling is made of the finest description of maple and rosewood. On the deck, immediately under the cabin, is a clear space, extending nearly one half the length of the vessel. It is admirably calculated for a ball room, and should there be any files on board, it will doubtless be used for dancing.

As we are satisfied that a personal examination of this As we are satisfied that a personal examination of this noble specimen of American art will amply repay the time and labor required, we would advise those who feel an interest in naval architecture to visit the North Star before she leaves on her intended excursion.

The North Star will be commanded by Asa Eldridge, Frq, one of our ablest and most experienced captains. He was formerly commander of the packet ship Roscius, and subsequently of the steamship Ploneer.

PRESIDENT PIERCE IN BOSTON-The Comm

Cotton sold to the extent of 4,100 bales, with in prices from the previous day's quetations. The stock in this market was estimated at about 75,000 balos. There was some better feeling in flour, and no State brands is good order could be had under \$4.62, though, in irregu lar lots, it changed hands at \$4 56. Grain was about the cargo of Cuba sold in bond, for export to Can Coffee was also in fair demand, with sales of a carro o Rio at prices which indicated a steady and firm market. There were reports of several canal breaks having o curred at different points on the Eric Canal, which it was supposed might retard canal navigation for nearly week. It was supposed, however, that the report was

There was some conversation regarding the deliver and receipt of goods in this city—a subject which engage the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, at a specis meeting held on the 28th inst. It was generally mitted that the present arrangements were very loose, irregular, and unsatisfactory. The chief differ ence of opinion seemed to be with regard to the bes course to be pursued for remedying the evils complained of. It was stated that the subject would again be rought up before the Chamber of Commerce at its next regular meeting on Tuesday, the 3d of May, when it was

The injunctions talked about against the Eighth Ave nue and Harlem railroads were referred to, and de edly disapproved of. Suddenly stepping the cars from running on the city railroads would inflict the greatest inconvenience on the people, and result in great pecuniary loss to uptown citizens. The Harlem Railroad lai their city track under a charter from the State Legisla ture, and the city granted way in conformity with charter. It would seem rather a stretch of judicial authority to grant an injunction against a road which had been running its city cars for about 16 or 17 years. This railroad had largely contributed to build up the upper part of the city, and had added greatly to the realth and prosperity of the Eighteenth and contig wards. To stop the running of city railroad cars at th present time would prove a real public calamity, and could, at best, benefit only a few persons adversely in-

A merchant said that injunctions sometimes did good but there were other cases wherein they resulted in great nience to the public. This process of injunction was one that should be better defined by the Legislature, and its legal exercise not allowed to become oppressive to the people, the authors and source of all laws under the con-

City railroads were thoroughly popular with the people and the only difference of opinion was whether the new city roads should not be so disposed of as to yield a fair revenue to the city, if consistent with the lowest reason able charges for passergers. But no one not pecuniarily interested, wanted railroad cars stopped; on the contrary, they desired to see them layed through all the principa evenues up town, and if possible, run as far as Harles river, if private capital had a mind to carry them there It was stated that cargoes of sugars could be imported into New Haven, cleared, and landed in New York, be fore they could be sarried through the Custom House in this city.

Francent's Hippodrome-Grand Dress Reance in Franconi's Hippodr

given last night, before the members of the New York

press, and a select company of gentlemen, making an ence of between four and five hundred persons altogether. As it is the first enterprise of the kind ever at tempted in this country, it has been regarded with no ordinary interest. In comparison with the magnificent and brilliant exhibition which we witnessed last night, the equestrian performance of the circus sinks into utter insignificance. The Hippo drome is capable of containing at least six thousa ons, comfortably seated, and there is room for three thousand more in the passages. The interior, which is of an oval shape, is three hundred feet long, by two hundred wide, and the course is about one-sixth of a mile parterres, the verdure of which presents an admirable and striking contrast to the dull brown of the course These parterres are ornamented with illuminated foun-tains and handsome flower vases. The stadium, which by a slight fence, and is entered by four gates. The course itself is about forty feet wide, and is covered over with pose earth. The whole interior is most imposing in appearance, and when illuminated by its one thousand ga lights the spectacle it presents is brilliant beyond de eription. The roof is formed by an immense canvass covering, 90,000 feet square, and supported by five pole masts, each of which is eighty feet in height. The seats are constructed with great strength, so as to prevent the remotest possibility of an accident, and are arranged in such an admirable manner as to give every spectator an opportunity of seeing the performances. If the lights were somewhat better distributed it would leave nothing fur ther to be desired; but as are they placed at present it is with difficulty that those on the highest seats can see the gymnastic feats in the stadium. The exterior of the building is very plain and unpretending, consisting simply of a wall of brick about twenty feet high, if swe execut two rather fantastic wooden tow the side facing Broadway. A wooden roof extends from this wall immediately over the seats in the interior, which, with the canvass, forms the only covering of this gigantic concern. We should state that the posts or uprights which are placed in front of the lished with heraldic bearings and armorial devices, in imitation of those displayed during the ages of chivalry at tournaments.

The performances, of which we are at present unable to speak in detail, were exceedingly brilliant riot racing, (after the fashion of the Olympic games,) a series of surprising gymnastic exercises, a grand ostriches, exercises of the oc. in which Mons. Franconi's celebrated dancing horse Johnster goes through a variety of extraordinary terpsichorean feats, and a grand tournament intended to represent that which took place in France, and which is known as the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." This part of the performance reminds one strongly of the tournament described in "Ivanhoe," exe of Sir Walter Scott's most interesting novels. There are no less than ninety characters introduced in this piece, consisting of the kings of France and England-Francis the First and Henry the Eighth, the nobles of the two countries, the knights, men-at-arms, and a numerous array of standard bearers, &c. The English were distinguished by the lion emblazoned on their banners, and the French by the fleur de lis. Both were dressed in the greatest magnificence, and the whole scene was one of surpassin brilliancy. A procession, embracing the whole force, was formed, and, after marching round the course two or three times, the heralds took their positions at the gates leading into the arena, where the exciting contest was to take place The challengers then entered, each fflinging down his gauntlet on the ground, daring the other to mortal combat. Then followed the preparations for the tilt, which was announced by the shrill and clear tones of the cle

His trumpet sounds: the challenge makes reply;
With clangor rings the field, resounds the vaulted sky.
Their visors closed, their lances in the rest,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the creat,
They vanish from the barrier, speed the race,
And spurring, see decrease the middle space."

The whole representation was admirable, and had an appearance of reality about it that excited the despest terest of the spectators. Some of the knights were un horsed by the superior skill of their antagonists, and carried off in a dying condition from the scen

nists, and carried off in a dying condition from the scene of conflict. A horse, which was killed in a desperate encounter, was carried off en a hurdle. The manner in which the animal feigned death displayed a degree of training which we have never seen surgassed in any equestrian performance.

The races were as intensely exciting as the most ardent lover of the turf could desire, and so deeply interested were the spectators in the issue that they seemed to have lost all control over themselves and applauded and cheered their favorites with as much carnestness as if they had heavy bets dependant upon it. Indeed, it was hinted that there was considerable betting done during these races. We cannot close this bief sketch without a word of praise for the female equestrians, whose performances, we venture to say, have never been surpassed, if equalled, in this country. We may take occasion hereafter to speak of them more minutely. As a whole Franconi's Hippoerome has been as successful as the most sanguine could desire, and we have no doubt it will be liberally patronized by the New York public.

The company consists of one hundred and forty performer, of whom about thirty are women. Besides the horses, of which there are about eighty, there are ten horses, of which there are about eighty, there are ten horses, of which there are about eighty, there are ten strickes, four deer, five cancels, two elephants, and a large number of monkeys, whose performances existe considerable merriment.

CUPANS COMING TO THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION .- The Die rio de la Halana says that each day increases the list of persons, and entire families who, availing themselves of the facility of reaching New York by steam, are prepar

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL

iliding and the Intended The extraordinary increase of our pepulation, an the extension of this city, have long required an enlargement of the New York Hospital. The Board of Governer, therefore, not wishing to be behind hand, have determined to erect an extensive wing on the southern side, froming n Duane street.

The history of this valuable institution, is very int ng indeed, as it may be classed among the m ant charitable institutions of this country. It wasririnally established by private subscrip 1769, and incorporated by charter from Governor Ins-more, on the 13th of July, 1776. This charter was onfirmed by an act of the Legislature, dated March th, 1810. In the year 1775, the building was destroyedy fire, and before another could be completed the war bake out, during which the British converted the unfinited apartments into barracks. In 1791 it was re-opened; a pospital for thefrick and disabled, and afterwards exha ed to infirm and destitute seamen. The money aring from private subscriptions having been found to pay the expenses of this rising establishment, the egislature was induced at various periods to confer grate upon it out of the public treasury. These were increased from time to time, until the 14th of March, 1806, win an act was passed authorizing the payment of \$12,00 annually to this institution, out of the duties on pale annually to this inauticula, but a lab ductions, until the year 1857.

The area upon which the hospital now stands is to block of ground bounded in front by Broadway, in to rear by Church street, Anthony street on the north, and Duane street on the south. The ground is 465 feet leg and 450 broad. The whole is enclosed with a brick water feet high. The site of the building is considerally

elevated above the level of the neighboring streets, a is built upon the highest ground in the lower part of t city. In front of the building is an extensive law sloping towards Broadway, with a paved walk, shaded a row of venerable elm trees on both sides. The hospit feet from Broadway, and is constructed of gray stor, with a roof of alate. It is 124 feet front on Broadwa its depth is fifty feet in the centre, and at the wing which project on each side eighty-six feet; it is the stories, besides basement, and fifty-two feet high, with fine cupols, which commands an extensive panoram view of the entire city, and of the harber and count beyond to a great distance. The first story is fourtee feet high, and is covered in front, more or less, with to hes of " the ivy green." This floor contains a ro for the governors, in which is a valuable medic and scientific library, a parlor, bed rooms f the superintendent and matron, an apothecas shop, and a room for the clerk. In the cent there is a hall and a large staircase leading to the floors above, which apartments or wards, as they a-called, are used for the accommodation of patient There are sixteen wards in the building, which will east nodate three hundred and fifty patients. In the third story, near the northwest corner of the building is the theatre for surgical operations. The baseme story contains two kitchens, a laundry, bathing roo, three store rooms, and one ward for those patients who disease requires that they should be kept separate fro all others. The whole number of apartments in the building is thirty-nine, exclusive of the surgical theatre Outside and within the walls of the main building ther are a wash house, bathing house, ice house; stables, and kitchen garden. The rest of the ground is laid out i walks, and planted with trees and flowers, for the benef of convalescents, who take exercise in these grounds who

the weather is fine.

No spot on the island could be better chosen to build hospital than that on which the present edifice stand It is one of the most healthy places in the city; an although there are a number of lofty buildings in th neighborhood, the elevation of the hospital secures to the sick all the advantages of a free circulation of air When this excellent institution was first conten the situation selected for its site was quite distant from the limits of the populous parts of the city, and so continued for more than twenty years; but the increased growth of the city has now caused it to be in the centre of the metropolis, and to be surrounded for miles with the noise and turmoils of an active and busy population.

The extraordinary increase of our population, and the extension of the city, have, as we have said before, required an enlargement of this valuable institution Accordingly, the Board of Governors have determined to erect an extensive wing on the south-side, fronting on Duane street. The building is to be one hundred and twenty feet front on Duane street, eighty-eight feet deep, and four stories and basement high. The walls are to be constructed of gray stone and brick. The ground will be excavated fifteen feet below the carriage way of Duane street. The foundation walls will be three intended for their construction being on an average from five to seven feet long and from ten to sixteen inches These walls are to be built of blue buildi laid in cement, well bonded together, and to be firmly bedded on the natural earth. The basement and first story walls will be constructed of brown stone, laid up in cement. All the outside walls above the second story, will be built of blue building stone, hammered straight on the large size, are to be jointed on the face with cement.

The building will be well supplied with cold and het air flues; two sewers will be built, connecting with the ment. The beams on the basement floor will be four inches wide and fifteen deep; those on the upper stories will be three inches wide and ten inches deep, all of which will be placed sixten inches from each other. All the floors throughout the building will be laid with clear, narrow, well-seasoned 1% inch yellow pine plank. The basement, first, second, third and fourth story floors will be deafened in the usual manner with lime, sand an hair morter 11/ inch thick. Four hells and four mask. ing tubes will run through the building; also a set of dumb waiters. The staircases, from the first to the fourth floor, will be constructed of cast iron, of an ornamental pattern, and will be firmly fastened by iron anchors to the walls. The ballustrades and rails will be made of the best St. Domingo mahogany. There will be four ventilators built on the roof, wi slats. The inside of the building will be lighted by an excellent dome, with a skylight twelve feet in diameter.

both in light cak and stone color. The windows will be shaded by Venetian blinds on the inside, to protect the patients from the strong effects of a summer sun. The contractors are now making their estimates, so that the work will begin in a few days. The building,

The woodwork will be painted in a handsome manner,

according to contract, will be ready for occupancy on the In January last the officers of this institution publish-

ed an address, stating their intention to enlarge the building, and for this purpose they would require the sum of \$250,000, the greater portion of which would have to be raised by private subscription. The pecuniary means of the hospital are so limited that the governors have appealed to the liberality of the people, and there is prob-ably no object in the city more worthy of donation than the New York Hospital. All are interested in the welfare of this institution, for we know not the day nor the bour when it would be requisite for us to enter those dark walls, standing back in gloomy solitude from fashiomable Broadway, as if conscious of its plain appearance compared with the magnificence and wealth of that beautiful promenale, which has no equal in this country. A great many people have no idea of the value of this institution No less than three thousand eight hundred patients were received within its walls during the year 1852. The rapid increase of this city, as a matter of course, increases the number of accidents in proportion. Therefore, the want of a larger hospital in the centre of the city is, to all who read the daily papers, apparen. This want is now about being supplied, and we hope that the charitable efforts of several persons who have contributed largely towards the completion of this work, will be extensively followed by all those who have wealth at their command.

Personal Intelligence

The Courrier des Etats Unis states that it has received a telegraphic despatch from Baltimore, conceived in these terms:—The Emperor of the French has addressed to the Ponsparte family in this city an invitation to go visit the imperial domain. The young Jerome Bonaparte, at who present belongs to the American army, has obtained atx months leave of absence, and will soon depart for France. He is the grandson of the brother of Napoleon

Among those at the St. Nicholas Hotel who will le for Europe in the steamship Arctic to-day we observe the names of the following persons:—Ex-President Van Buren and M. Van Baren, Jr.; Capt. J. L. Folsom and servant, U. S. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Appleton, C. H. Appleton, Mr. Thomas B. Curtis and family, Mr. C. P. Curtis and lady, Miss Stevenson, Miss Curtis, Mr. J. S. Amory and two sons, Mr. Upham, Mr. Henry B. Rogers and family, all o' Boston; E. and S. Peyram, J. H. and J. W. Easter, James Hodges, of Haltimore: C. H. Spang and lady, C. F. Spang, Wm. E. mea and daughter, of "ristburg."

Capt. Folsom, mentioned in the foregoing list, is one